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SAKURAUCHI: U.S. CONCERN OVER POLAND SHARED

OW220639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday Japan will "favorably" respond to a U.S. suggestion of sharing concern over the situation in Poland by naming January 30 "Solidarity Day." The suggestion was made last week by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield. Sakurauchi said he will ask Japanese trade unions to join the government in expressing renewed concern over Poland.

The foreign minister noted Japan has pledged close ties with the United States and other countries in the Western bloc in dealing with the Polish Government.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS VIEW U.S. TECHNOLOGY EMBARGO

OW210811 Tokyo KYODO in English GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 21 (KYODO) -- Japanese defense authorities are concerned that the recently disclosed U.S. embargo on transfer of military technology may greatly affect Japan's defense equipment production in the future.

These authorities, while believing the U.S. ban to apply directly to technology on large-caliber cannon only, are nevertheless concerned that the U.S. may take further similar steps as that country goes into midterm elections. They regard the Stratton Law which forbids the transfer to other countries of military technology developed at American arsenals as aimed at controlling unemployment. Rep Samuel Stratton, who prepared the bill, hails from a constituency plagued with unemployment at arsenals there, the sources say.

Under a Japan-U.S. agreement, the Ground Self-Defense Force is buying the barrels of self-propelled 203-mm howitzers from the U.S., and producing other components under license, to make the gun its mainstay weapon. The Japanese defense authorities are trying to increase the "local content ratio" of P-3C patrol planes and F-15 fighters to around 75 percent from the present 50 percent.

CONDITIONS FOR U.S. WEAPONS INTRODUCTION NOTED

OW190353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 19 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government Tuesday said prior consultation on introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japanese territory was an American "duty" under the bilateral security treaty. American policy not to mention the existence of nuclear weapons cannot take preference over this duty, it said. But the government reiterated it has no intention of asking the United States about past alleged introduction of nuclear arms by U.S. warships and aircraft into Japan. These points were made in a written reply to a question by a Komeito member of the upper house.

Akira Kuroyanagi of Komeito earlier said the Reagan administration is planning to deploy Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Far East and asked the government whether it would accept port calls by American warships carrying the nuclear warhead. The government in the written reply said the Tomahawk could carry both nuclear and non-nuclear warheads. Deployment of the nuclear-armed cruise missiles is yet to be determined, it said.

Kuroyanagi also alleged that the prior consultation has become a dead letter, as U.S. Government officials and former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer have asserted that the United States is not restricted by any arrangement with Japan to notify the government of the transit or temporary introduction of nuclear weapons here.

The government reaffirmed its earlier view that introduction of any kind of nuclear arms is a subject of prior consultation and that the Japanese Government always rejects such introduction under its three non-nuclear principles.

The written reply said there was no difference in interpretation between the Governments of Japan and the United States on the prior consultation provisions in the security treaty.

ABE RULES OUT INDEPENDENT ACTION AGAINST USSR

OW220143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government will review residual import restrictive items along with abolishing nontariff barriers, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said Thursday.

Abe, who has just returned from the United States after attending a trade conference of major industrial countries in Florida and holding a series of talks with top U.S. officials, made the remark at a press conference held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He said: "I'd like to study and draw a conclusion as soon as possible on what items are to be liberalized for import in response to the requests made by the U.S. and Europe."

The 27 import restrictive items in the category of farm products and leather goods have been left untouched in the government's measures so far taken to ease trade friction.

Regarding economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Abe said: "It is a major premise that West European nations agree to it," thus making it clear that Japan will not step out to impose sanctions against the Soviets independently. He was reported to have said in Washington that the Japanese Government will consider taking administrative guidance to "suspend" export of high-technology items to the Soviet Union to protest its role in Poland.

The minister also expressed anxiety over U.S. Congressional moves by stating that "pressure is building up in Congress for Japan to immediately open the door of the Japanese market for foreign products."

AGREEMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH USSR

OW220728 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday that Japan and the Soviet Union already agree on holding consultations on the foreign ministers level as part of dialogue between the two countries. Sakurauchi told reporters the government will consult with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels as to the timing of the foreign ministers meeting.

Japan proposed such a meeting in the current bilateral working-level consultations in Moscow and the Soviet Union replied that the Soviet leadership would study the proposal.

JAPANESE, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

For reports on talks in Moscow between Japanese and Soviet delegations led by Deputy Foreign Ministers Kensuke Yanagiya and Nikolay Firubin, respectively, including a meeting between Yanagiya and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Northeast Asia section of the 22 January and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SUZUKI PLEDGES ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING STATES

OW220213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- The secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development has called for Japan's further financial cooperation in aiding developing countries, officials said Friday. The UN request for Japanese help in revitalizing the stagnant world economy was made to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday by UNCTAD chief Gamani Corea.

Officials said Suzuki pledged Japan "will strengthen financial and technological cooperation with developing countries." The prime minister also said his government has made up a new budgetary program calling for expansion of official government aid to poor countries.

Corea told Suzuki Japan has played an important role in creating an international agency aimed at stabilizing prices of rubber, tin and other raw materials on which many developing countries rely for their economic development. UNCTAD was also prepared to take up the issue of growing protectionism in industrial countries and ways to contain the move at its sixth general meeting in the African country of Gabon in May-June, 1983, the officials said Corea told Suzuki.

Earlier in the day, the UNCTAD head conferred with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and was assured of Japan's continuing support for development programs of Third World countries. Ministry officials said Sakurauchi also expressed interest in attending the Gabon conference next year. The foreign minister pointed out that despite Japan's big financial aid to the UN conference, none of the four Japanese on the 208-member UN conference has been in a key post. Corea said he will think about Sakurauchi's proposal to promote Japanese to key posts, according to ministry officials.

DEFENSE SPENDING SEEN AS GROWING BY 10 PERCENT

OW220047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Japan's defense expenditure is likely to grow by around 10 percent in fiscal 1983 if the nation's defense buildup program is put into force in accordance with the budget drawn up for the fiscal year starting April 1. This prospect became apparent Thursday at a meeting of officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party dealing with defense affairs.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's conservative government earmarked yen 2,586.1 billion (about \$11.4 billion) for defense during fiscal 1982 beginning in April. This was an increase of 7.754 percent from the current fiscal year. However, the government also decided to acquire front-line equipment such as P-3C antisubmarine aircraft and F-15 fighter planes with funds for their purchase to be allocated from the budgets in fiscal 1983 and subsequent years. LDP officials said the amount for the purchase of this military hardware will be yen 860 billion in fiscal 1983; yen 540 billion in fiscal 1984; yen 320 billion in fiscal 1985; and yen 30 billion in fiscal 1986, for a total of yen 1,750 billion (about \$7.7 billion). They emphasized that the figure was the sum worked out in a trial calculation and that it was not a final amount. The payment to be made in subsequent years is all outside the framework of an ordinary defense budget for each fiscal year.

The yen 860 billion extra spending for fiscal 1983 will be an increase of yen 160 billion over the similar extra spending appropriated for coming fiscal 1982. Thus, if the yen 860 billion extra outlay is approved without change, this portion alone will automatically boost the entire defense budget for fiscal 1983 by at least 6.2 percent, according to defense analysts. They said that the budget in the final analysis will be increased by around 10 percent if rises in personnel, maintenance, repair and other costs are taken into account.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY 21 JAN

SK212238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 21 received Lu Zhixian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN ENVOY

SK220440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 21 received Paul Marinescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to him.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 21 received credentials from Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to our country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Somali Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the presentation ceremony.

After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S MIDNIGHT INSPECTION

SK220508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on January 20 prowled about Seoul streets at midnight allegedly for "inspecting" the "order of the streets" of Seoul and the "army-police joint midnight emergency duty system" after the so-called "lifting of the curfew". This is a topic of commentaries of NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Friday.

Under the title "Fascist Stands Naked," a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: His eloquence about "order," "law-abiding spirit," and so on that day was a hokum for cracking down upon the South Korean people more harshly after binding them all the tighter to his fascist system. This row once again disclosed the fraud of the "curfew lifting" carried out by the puppets under the name of lessening the inconveniences of the population.

The commentary notes that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has massively reinforced the repressive forces and reorganised the fascist repressive system with the announcement of the "lifting" of the "curfew" in some areas of South Korea as from January 5 and is now mobilising even the puppet army forces in the round-the-clock patrol to watch the population.

It continues: Under the cloak of "lifting the curfew," he has reinforced the nocturnal repressive networks, far from withdrawing them, and is driving new repressive forces and even puppet army troops into repression. What sort of "curfew lifting" is it?

The strange row kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan group over "curfew lifting" is a ridiculous humbuggery for allaying the discontent and resistance of the people against the fascist repressive rule without parallel and winning their favor and a smokescreen for putting fresh muscles into the fascist repressive system.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must not resort to the foolish double-dealing tactics of sword-brandishing and appeasement but act with discretion and step down from power without delay.

VRPR CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER NO'S REMARKS

SK201130 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At an 18 January meeting with the special envoy of the French Government Philippe Machefer, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong spouted shameless gibberish. At the meeting, he babbled about a military buildup by the North, defamed the North's peaceful reunification policy and harped on worn-out divisive schemes such as the 12 January and 5 June proposals and cross-recognition.

His remarks were indeed gibberish that can come only from one who has lost his reason. The gibberish of No Sin-yong is nothing more than a foolish trick aimed at concealing the war maneuvers and divisive nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Speaking without prejudice, it is not the North but the United States and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring which are disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula, obstructing the work for peace and continuing to commit crimes against peace.

On the pretext of a threat from the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is ceaselessly introducing offensive weapons from the United States and beefing up its armed forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also continuing war exercises with the North as an imaginary enemy and bringing the situation to the brink of war by further aggravating the already tense situation.

The large-scale war exercise dubbed Team Spirit 1982, reportedly to be staged beginning in February, is also a part of the schemes against reunification sought by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is running amok in preparations for a war of northward invasion at the instigation of the United States. It is indeed an act of a thief crying "stop thief" that those who promote war fever on this soil babble about a military buildup by someone else.

Prattling about the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals, No Sin-yong again harped on so-called cross-recognition. This is also shameless gibberish aimed at perpetuating the division of the nation. As the world knows, the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are worthless political tricks and false unification slogans. They are slogans against reunification, tricks aimed at maintaining and consolidating the present military ruling system and foolish remarks aimed at concealing their divisive nature. The so-called cross-recognition is also nothing more than a divisive slogan aimed at justifying the policy of two Koreas in the international community.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to harp on such divisive slogans. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is pretending as if it is interested in reunification to deceive our masses and world public opinion, to shore up the shaky fascist dictatorial regime and to extricate itself from isolation at home and abroad. Thus, No Sin-Yong's remarks are nothing more than gibberish which has disclosed the wicked schemes running counter to peace on the Korean Peninsula, promoting the sentiment of North-South confrontation and war atmosphere and creating two Koreas.

Our masses will never tolerate the divisive war schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring but continue to struggle against it to the bitter end.

MOTIVATING ROLE OF CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

SK200922 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 18 Jan 82

[19 January NODONG SINMUN editorial: "Let Us Decisively Increase Production of People's Consumer Goods by Rapidly Developing Light Industry"]

[Text] In his New Year's address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set it as an important task this year to increase the people's living standards. We should vigorously struggle to further enhance the people's living standards by upholding and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his recent programmatic instructions.

What is important here is to decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods by concentrating on light industry. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should decisively increase the production of people's consumer goods by rapidly developing light industry and should build more houses and cultural and welfare facilities in urban and rural areas through a mass movement. By so doing we should more smoothly solve the problem of the people's daily living.

The superiority of the socialist system finds clear expression in the people's daily life. No matter how outstandingly the production capacity may be developed and science and technology may be developed, if we fail to constantly enhance the people's living standards, we cannot expect the working people -- who are the masters of production and construction -- to display their revolutionary zeal and, accordingly, we cannot vigorously carry out the revolution and construction.

Proceeding from this, our party has defined it as a supreme principle in its activities to enhance the people's living standards, and it has paid deep attention to this since the early period of building the new society. Our people today are enjoying a happy life without worries about food, clothing and housing. This is because our party has advanced correct lines and policies at every stage of the development of the revolution and has shown deep concern about the enhancement of the people's living standards. Our people have been liberated from all sorts of exploitation and oppression and are leading a happy life without knowing even the words unemployment and hunger. This is our people's current reality.

However, as the people's living standards improve, their demands for variety in cloth, clothing and knitwears, modern household goods and daily necessities further increase. Their demands for edible oil and other delicious and nutritious processed foods also increase. Only when light industry and local industry are constantly developed can these demands be met continuously.

This year is a very significant one greeting the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Greeting the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a most felicitous event of the nation is the unanimous desire and will of our people. Increasing people's consumer goods by operating all light industry plants at full capacity is an important requirement for greeting this significant year with proud victory.

When people's consumer goods are produced in greater quantities and smoothly meet the people's increasing demands, society will further overflow with a revolutionary mood and the whole country will further seethe with heightened political zeal. When cloth, clothing and foodstuffs of good quality are abundantly supplied in every respect for the people's daily life and commodities overflow in every store, our working people will faithfully work to repay the great care of the party with loyalty and, at the same time, their revolutionary spirit of carrying out the tasks assigned by the party will be further enhanced.

In this way, the party's plan to make this year a most brilliant one in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle can be brilliantly carried out and the ten prospective goals of socialist economic construction can be achieved ahead of schedule by continuously accelerating revolution and construction.

All party members and working people in the light industry sector should deeply realize their mission and duties in the implementation of the farsighted plan of the party and effect a great upsurge in the production of people's consumer goods.

What is important in effecting an epochal turn in the production of people's consumer goods by rapidly developing light industry is, first of all, that functionaries and working people in this sector highly demonstrate their party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness. Party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness are most lofty traits which communists should possess. Those who devotedly struggle for the party, the leader, the working class and the people and who find their happiness and worth from this are true communists.

Party members and working people in the light industry sector, guidance functionaries in particular, should devote themselves to the struggle for implementing the tasks the party has assigned in the sector, cherishing the honor of working at an important post of the revolution and bearing in mind that they are serving the people. Though they may face difficulties in the course of performing their duties, party members and working people in the light industry sector should seek the best ways and means and be bold in doing their jobs to implement their assignments at any cost.

To make the most of the existing light industrial foundation is an important task to be stressed in the light industry sector if we are to continuously increase the production of consumer goods. We have laid an economic foundation firm enough to meet the demands arising from the everyday life of the people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have many modern light industrial factories and local industrial plants throughout the country whose levels of technology and equipment have been enhanced. The rapid development of the chemical industry, in particular, enables us to better ensure the supply of raw materials needed for the production of consumer goods.

Under these circumstances, if we ensure the full operation of the light industry factories we have erected, we can make this year shine with a proud victory by effecting an epochal upsurge in the production of consumer goods. In this year during which we will greet the greatest holiday of the nation, party members and working people should wage a vigorous struggle to grasp the best of the production potential we have provided, resolved to effect a leap in the production of consumer goods.

To this end, guidance functionaries in the light industry sector should do business with organizations concerned with the supply of materials so as to enhance their role and responsibilities and carry out organizational work so as to ensure necessary materials in terms of type, quality and size. The provincial economic guidance committees and provincial party and power organs should take measures to effectively tap local raw materials and ensure the supply to light industry factories and local industrial plants of such materials as chemical fiber, synthetic resins, lactic acid, caustic soda and coal.

Vigorously carrying out the mass movement for technical innovations is an important requirement for producing better and more goods with the existing labor facilities and materials. In the light industry sector and in other related sectors, we should vigorously struggle to make production processes automated or semi-automated in line with the demands of chuch-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

By doing so, we should continuously enhance the technical levels of the existing facilities by technically improving them and devising more, new and modern equipment and should energetically accelerate the mechanization, automation and remote control of production by actively introducing modern scientific technology.

Workers, scientists and technicians should actively struggle to oppose factors hindering technical improvement such as technological mysticism, conventionalism and empiricism. By boldly carrying out the task to increase the number of goods and improve their quality, they should continuously create new standards and records, breaking old ones.

The task of ensuring the full operation of light industry factories and vigorously waging the mass movement for technical innovations to effect an epochal upsurge in the production of consumer goods depends in large part on the role of guidance functionaries. The revolutionary zeal and battle spirit of the light industry workers, who have been assigned the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year address, are very high. If guidance functionaries responsibly carry out their duties in the manner of their being the masters of the revolution, we can expect a new upsurge in improving the living standards of the people this year. Guidance functionaries in the light industrial sector should lay out concrete plans and targets and carry out organizational work to implement them.

To this end, guidance functionaries should go down to subordinate organs, lend their ears to the opinions of the masses, map out realistic plans and keep the working people informed of them. By doing so, they should let each of the working people know what his assignment is and how to achieve it.

Functionaries, those in the provincial economic guidance committees in particular, should go down to subordinate organs -- in line with the demands of the Taean work system -- actively seek, along with the workers, ways to increase the production of consumer goods, clear up problems facing them and make themselves examples for the workers. At the same time, they should organize and supervise the working people in such a way as to have them take good care of state property and implement daily, monthly and indexed plans with existing facilities, materials and labor.

Party organizations at all levels should aggressively and energetically carry out organizational and political work to keep party members and working people well appraised of the programmatic tasks for improving the living standards of the people which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year address or in his teachings in recent days.

Let all of us vigorously advance in the manner of the speed battle added to the Chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, and effect an epochal upsurge in the development of light industry this year.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK GREETES ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

SK220432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Adil Carcani upon the latter's appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The message wishes the chairman success in his work for the development and prosperity of the country.

PRESIDENT CHON RENEWS CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK220710 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP) -- The following are excerpts of President Chon Tu-hwan's new year policy statement on unification: Turning now to the question of South-North Korean relations, recent history teaches us that Korea will never be united as long as the South and the North each insists on a unification formula intended to advance only its own ideology, ideals and institutions. If we are to be successful, unification must be sought from the realization that the Korean people have been a single ethnic family from time immemorial, sharing a common descent, history, culture and tradition.

Unification must not be pursued exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group, nor should it be sought by force of arms or other violent means. I am firmly convinced that unification must be accomplished on the principle of national self-determination and through democratic and peaceful procedures that reflect the free will of the entire people.

It was with an open mind and a desire to seek such a democratic and peaceful path to unification that last year I proposed on January 12 and again on June 5 an exchange of visits and a face-to-face meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea. I want to make it clear that every possible effort has been -- and will continue to be -- made by the Republic of Korea Government to realize these proposals.

At the same time, I would like to make use of this occasion to disclose a new peaceful unification formula that was originally prepared in anticipation of a South-North summit meeting. I do so with a view to providing the North Korean authorities and the rest of the world with an opportunity to comprehend our genuine intent. It is my conviction that the most reasonable way to peaceful unification is to adopt a constitution of a unified Korea testifying to the commitment of the entire people to unification -- a commitment attained through the promotion of national reconciliation -- and to then establish a unified state on the terms and conditions laid down in the constitution.

I suggest that, to have the said constitution adopted, the South and the North organize a Consultative Conference for National Reunification (CCNR) with participants from the two sides representing the views of the residents in their respective areas and authorize this body to draft a constitution presenting the terms and conditions of a unified Democratic Republic of Korea committed to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty and individual well-being. I would further suggest that, when such a draft constitution is drawn up, the two sides make it into law through free, democratic referendums held throughout the whole peninsula. The unification of the country can then be accomplished by organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election held under the constitution of the unified Korea.

It is my understanding that such issues as the political ideology, the name of the country, the basic domestic and foreign policy directions, the form of government and the methods and dates of the general elections for a unified legislature will have to be discussed and agreed on in the CCNR in the course of drafting the constitution.

It is our intention to present our own draft of a constitution for a unified country to the CCNR. If North Korea genuinely desires an independent and peaceful unification, they will also have to present a draft constitution for a unified country before the CCNR, so that the two versions can be studied and forged into a single draft.

It is essential to promote trust between the South and the North and steadfastly eliminate from national life all impediments to unification to facilitate the historic drafting of a unified constitution.

Accordingly, the unnatural relations between the South and the North which have resulted in self-inflicted injuries must be brought to an end and replaced by normal contacts that promote the national well-being.

To achieve this end, I hope that the South and the North will first normalize relations and, within the framework of these normalized relations, take concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation. I therefore propose, as a practical arrangement leading to unification, the conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between South and North Korea featuring the following provisions.

First, relations between South and North Korea shall be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity pending unification.

Second, the South and the North shall abandon all forms of military force and violence, as well as the threat thereof, as a means of settling issues between them and seek peaceful solutions to all problems through dialogue and negotiation.

Third, South and North Korea shall recognize each other's existing political order and social institutions and shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs in any way.

Fourth, the South and the North shall maintain the existing regime of armistice in force while working out measures to end the arms race and military confrontation in order to ease tension and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

Fifth, in order to eliminate national suffering and the inconvenience resulting from the partition of the land and to promote an atmosphere of national trust and reconciliation, the South and the North shall progressively open their societies to each other through various forms of exchange and cooperation. To substantially advance the interests of the people, the South and the North shall facilitate free travel between the two halves of the peninsula, including the reunion of separated families; and shall promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, transportation, postal service, communications, sports, academic pursuits, education, culture, news gathering and reporting, health, technology, environmental protection and so forth.

Sixth, until unification is achieved, both parties shall respect each other's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded with third countries, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideas and institutions, and consult with each other on issues affecting the interests of the Korean people as a whole.

Seventh, the South and the North shall each appoint a plenipotentiary envoy with the rank of Cabinet minister to head a resident liaison mission to be established in Seoul and Pyongyang. The specific functions of the liaison missions shall be determined by mutual consultation and agreement with both parties providing the liaison mission from the other party with all necessary facilities and cooperation to ensure its smooth functioning.

It is my earnest hope that North Korea will expeditiously accept the proposal for meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North in order to conduct frank and open-minded discussions on all issues noted above.

I propose to North Korea that high-level delegations from the South and the North, headed by Cabinet-rank chief delegates, meet together at the earliest possible date in a preparatory conference to work out the necessary procedures for a South-North summit meeting. I want to make it clear that if North Korea is agreeable to the proposal for a preparatory conference, the government of the Republic of Korea has already made the necessary preparations to send a delegation.

Further Details

SK220729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday Korea's basic diplomatic objective is not to engage in useless competition with North Korea nor to isolate it from the rest of the world.

"The ultimate goal of our diplomatic policy is to ease tension and secure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, thus paving a broad avenue for peaceful unification of the people and country," Chon said in a new year policy statement before the National Assembly. The chief executive pledged he would do his utmost to develop Korean-American relations into an even broader and more mature partnership.

Chon said efforts must be made to look at Japan through a broader perspective and develop more amicable and cooperative relations in view of the harsh international environment anticipated this decade, which urgently needs solidarity among free nations. If Seoul and Tokyo, he went on, keep this in mind and continue to negotiate in good faith, a satisfactory solution can be found for the pending issue of economic cooperation.

The president said the Korean Government will place major emphasis on seeking dialogue with communist nations, adding if Korea and communist countries can develop a correct understanding of each other's position, it will help secure a lasting peace on the peninsula.

Turning to national defense, the chief executive said his government would continue to focus energies on reinforcing a deterrent in the conviction that "our No. 1 enemy is war." The major goals of this year's defense policy are the establishment of a defense structure geared to meet the threat of real war, the streamlining of the national mobilization system and the enhancement of morale.

On other points, Chon said:

- The government is determined to arrest inflation, making it top priority in economic policy and with a hope to reduce it to a single digit figure.
- Economic growth in 1982 should exceed seven percent, with the rate of unemployment dropping slightly from the 4.8 percent of 1981.
- Political parties and the government must develop cooperative relations in formulating and implementing public policies, rather than estranging each other by jockeying for dominant position.

ENVOYS DISCUSS STEPS AGAINST NORTH PROVOCATIONS

SK220211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned abroad yesterday discussed ways and means of effectively checking North Korean infiltrations into the countries they are assigned to and the promotion of exports. According to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, some ambassadors proposed that selective government or parliamentarian delegations be sent to the countries where both the Republic of Korea and North Korea have embassies.

Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong was quoted as saying that the government will consider an ambassador's proposal to buy oil from South America and export Korean machinery to the area.

Saying that Australia declined to reopen diplomatic relations with Pyongyang in support for Seoul's policy of "cross recognition" by superpowers, No instructed the envoys to do their best in their diplomatic activities. No said the future emigration policy will be formulated on recommendations by Korean diplomatic mission chiefs involved.

The Foreign Minister and mission chiefs agreed on holding exhibitions of "5,000 Years of Korean Arts" in European countries in two years, the official said. Noting that Korea is not well known to Italians, he said the government will make films and books on Korea in Italian. The participants are from 36 countries in North and South America, Europe and Asia.

KOREA HERALD APPRAISES REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

SK220222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "One Year Under Reagan"]

[Text] President Reagan may not be as "very satisfied" with his one year in the White House as he claimed on the eve of the first anniversary of his inauguration. But it is unfair to deliver a verdict of poor performance by focusing on the inadequacy of Reaganomics. Economy is a tough nut to crack for any leader or government.

The Republican administration under Reagan has earned considerable high marks in the restoring of international credibility as well as domestic confidence in the dynamic role and responsibility of the Stars and Stripes. Disillusionment with the initial record of Reagan's presidency may result from the too high-flown expectations pinned on his leadership after an extended period of disappointment in his predecessor's failure to live up to American pride and dream.

By accident or by design Iran released American hostages at the outset of Reagan's presidency who had taken a firm stand during his election campaign. Not everything went all right with him though. An assassin's bullet wounded him last spring, a grave reminder of the danger involving the chief executive office. Severe tests of his leadership came in many domestic and foreign policy areas for dealing with the worsening global economic woes and mounting Soviet military pressure.

The promise of a balanced budget is hard to achieve; the idea of a small government machine with reduced tax, reduced spending, and reduced welfare has made much headway, dealing a blow to a diverse spectrum of American citizens; discipline was hammered into trade unionism by mass firing of air traffic controllers who defied his back-to-work order. President Reagan's honeymoon with Congress was sweeter than most other American presidents' owing to his effective legislative strategy.

Discord among his lieutenants, especially between the State Department and White House staff was a drawback to the integrity and cohesiveness of his administration. Of them all, the President's National Security Adviser Allen raised public furor by taking some unreported gifts from Japanese journalists. The budget director irked Reagan by once contradicting the latter's policy. Allen's departure from the Executive Office settled the dust for the time being.

By far the greatest accomplishment of Reagan is his explicit and rigid commitment to the defense of freedom and peace against the forces of tyranny and expansionism. The backward stance of Washington in foreign and military policies since the Vietnam fiasco took a turnaround. Positive steps have already been taken or are in the works to strengthen naval preparedness in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Deployment of more sophisticated nuclear missiles in Western Europe is being readied despite the protest of some countries. Over Poland, President Reagan came up with tough economic sanctions against the Poles and the Russians and despite the divided ranks of the Atlantic alliance the United States began to assert itself with powerful initiative and leadership.

The once-strained relations with Korea have been mended across the board with President Reagan reaffirming active support for security on the Korean Peninsula. U.S.-Korean relations are better now than ever before. The remaining years of the Reagan administration are certain to witness a new height in the maturing ties of friendship and cooperation.

MATERIALS ON 33D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF LPLA

LPLA Order of the Day

BK201146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Order of the day of Gen Khamtai Siphandon, commander in chief of the LPLA, issued on the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA -- dated 20 January]

[Text] Beloved officers and men in the regular armed forces and the regional forces, national defense workers and cadres, militia guerrillas and self-defense forces throughout the country: This year we are marking the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA in an atmosphere of joy and confidence in the great and firm all-round victories scored by our army and people in the struggle to defend and build our beloved socialist country, at a time when the three revolutionary currents are continuously surging forward to vigorously strengthen their offensive position and are winning great and resounding victories. The imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionary big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionaries, though struggling desperately, are being defeated and forced into a defensive position, thus creating fundamentally favorable conditions for our revolution.

Under the leadership of the party and to contribute to the overall achievements of our country in 1981, our armed forces have tried their best to resolutely overcome all difficulties, and have coordinated with the public security forces and people throughout the country to basically fulfill all duties in defending the country and maintaining public security. All this clearly shows that the true tradition of our army has been consistently enhanced and is being developed into a new posture and strength to ensure that our army will more gloriously fulfill its tasks in 1982 as well as for many years to come.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Military Commission and in the capacity of commander in chief of the LPLA, I would like to commemorate the heroic fallen officers and men who sacrificed their lives for national liberation and to defend and build our socialist country. I would like to extend my warm affection and intimate greetings to all comrades who are hospitalized and those who are disabled, and to the families of the fallen heroes and all soldiers throughout the country. I would like to express my solidarity and profound affection, as well as my determination to score victory, to all fraternal officers and men, national defense cadres and workers throughout the armed forces, who are energetically and studiously emulating one another to fulfill difficult but noble tasks on all fighting fronts and to carry out all chores to increase production and defend and build our socialist country. At the same time, I would also like to wholeheartedly hail all officers and men, national defense cadres and workers, militia guerrillas and self-defense forces for scoring outstanding achievements during the past year.

On this occasion, our armed forces would like to express our profound loyalty and overwhelming gratitude to the majestic and honorable LPRP, which has organized, educated, trained and led our army from one victory to another throughout the past 33 years. We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Lao people of all tribes, the LPDR Government, the administration, the LFNC and revolutionary mass organizations at all levels throughout the country for wholeheartedly nurturing, fostering, supporting, feeding and assisting our armed forces, thereby enabling our army to brilliantly fulfill all its duties.

The LPLA would like to express its profound gratitude and thanks to the armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for rendering sincere and effective assistance and support for our national construction and victorious fighting. We would like to express our sincere thanks to all friendly countries and progressive people throughout the world for giving sympathy to our army and people in the past as well as at present.

Beloved officers and men, national defense workers and cadres and all compatriots in the guerrilla units and self-defense forces, our entire party, army and people are concentrating all their efforts in persevering to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and to resolutely implement the national plan for 1982, which is the 2nd year of the First 5-Year State Plan on

socialist construction in our country. To fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and country, our entire army is energetically and studiously implementing the 1982 military plan with vigor, strength and a high sense of determination. However, we must profoundly understand that even though they have suffered successive heavy defeats, the imperialists, Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces still remain obdurate in opposing our revolution. We must never lower our guard or vigilance.

In the face of the aforementioned situation, on behalf of the party Central Military Commission and in my capacity as the commander in chief of the LPLA, I issue an order to all officers and men in the regular armed forces, the regional forces, the militia guerrillas and the self-defense forces to carry out the following duties:

1. To increase close internal unity around the LPRP Central Committee; to step up efforts to strengthen and enhance the fine tradition of the army and the unity between the army and the people; to strengthen our solidarity and militant alliance with the armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and to resolutely march forward in implementing the eighth resolution adopted by the party Central Committee and the First 5-Year State Plan;
2. To maintain a high sense of combat readiness; to resolutely smash all schemes and acts of sabotage, psychological warfare tactics and all tricks of the so-called peaceful transformation [han pian doi santi] of the enemies; to maintain national security and public order; and to resolutely smash all schemes of aggression launched by the enemies in all circumstances;
3. To go to the grassroots level vigorously with a view to mobilizing the masses to build all-round foundations to respect and safeguard the rights of mastery of the people of all nationalities; and to respect the administrations and mass organizations in order to genuinely turn the district into an independent combat unit and the canton into a socialist outpost;
4. To build the army with a sense of studiousness and thrift; to rigorously carry out chores to increase production and to build technical and logistical foundations; to ensure self-sufficiency in food supply; to safeguard and improve the quality of the supplies of weapons and technical equipment and the facilities of our army; to strive to improve the material and morale life of our army; and to positively contribute to the national economic construction;
5. To step up efforts to consolidate, build and strengthen our army by concentrating on building the fundamental company strong in all aspects, such as in the political, ideological, organizational, military, technical and scientific spheres; to step up efforts in consolidating the party unit so that it will become strong and stable and be capable of leading the company in all fields; to heighten a sense of awareness of organization and discipline throughout the army; to strictly adhere to all rules, regulations and orders so as to become a model in abiding by state law; to increase efforts in education and training to raise the standards in all aspects; to resolutely advance our army forward on the path of the model revolutionary army; and to successfully lead a political life designed by the party Central Committee so as to open an era and to create a foundation for all-round changes in the building of our armed forces in 1982.

Under the majestic banner of the party, with the tradition of heroism of our army, all cadres and combatants must love and unite with one another, and have confidence to march forward!

Vientiane, 20 January 1982; [Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, commander in chief of the LPLA

Slogans for Anniversary

BK191234 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Slogans for celebration of the 33d founding anniversary of the LPLA]

[Text] 1. Long live the 20 January spirit!

2. Long live the LPDR!

3. Long live the LPRP, organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

4. Always heighten vigilance, maintain combat readiness to smash all schemes of the enemy and resolutely defend the country and firmly safeguard our people's labor for socialist construction!
5. Bring into full play revolutionary nature and traditions, and emulate to build all-round strong units, all-round party-led units and Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union-led units!
6. Strengthen internal unity, army-people unity and unity among nationalities and resolutely defeat all the enemy's divisive psychological warfare maneuvers!
7. Strengthen the special militant alliance and solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and maintain all-round and permanent relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries!
8. Resolutely turn to the grassroots level, mobilize the masses to create a guerrilla war situation and solidify the socialist fortress!

Article on Army Achievements

BK201310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Unattributed article: "The Achievements and Victories Scored by Our Army in the Past 33 Years"]

[Summary] While the Lao people of all nationalities are concentrating their efforts on safeguarding and defending the country, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the imperialists and their henchmen are stepping up collusion to destroy our people's national and socialist construction, so as to topple and swallow up our country whenever possible.

"To fulfill their obligations to the nation, several thousand young men and women throughout the country, during the past year, have volunteered to serve in the army, particularly in Houa Phan Province." In addition, commanding and leading cadres of the district-level military command have been dispatched to various localities to give military training to local guerrillas and people.

"During the past year, our army and people carried out 406 operations to track down and wipe out bandits and commandos smuggled into our country by the imperialists and reactionaries to create disturbances and carry out activities to sabotage the new life of our people. They killed 645 enemy troops, wounded 330 and captured 656 others and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel." One of these operations took place in Muang Sing District in July 1981, when a four-man guerrilla unit managed to wipe out the entire 12-man enemy command unit armed with modern weapons.

"In the meantime, our army and people have also maintained high vigilance to resolutely defend our beloved country, and were determined to smash all schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionary clique, who were carrying out provocations along the border areas in the northern region and along the Mekong River."

Our army has resolutely maintained the fine tradition of heroism by closely coordinating with and relying on the people to carry out activities to wipe out the enemies, in order to protect the people so that they can securely build the country and contribute to building agricultural cooperatives in localities throughout the country.

"The unity between the army and the people continues to be vigorously strengthened. The army and the people are united as one and are prepared to smash all notorious schemes of the enemies in all circumstances so as to march forward to fulfill all duties in building and defending their socialist country."

MATICHON CITES SOURCE ON POSSIBLE SRV ATTACK

BK220700 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A high-level army source told MATICHON on 21 January that in early January the leader of the Vietnamese military unit whose headquarters is located in Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province told a meeting of leaders of various units and the local people that Vietnam will definitely attack Thailand if it continues to support and provide supplies to the Khmer Serei and the Khmer Rouge.

SRV ATTITUDE TOWARD REFUGEES CRITICIZED

BK211522 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "News About the Vietnamese"]

[Text] A few days ago the secretary general of the National Security Council denied the report by foreign news agencies that the Vietnamese refugees were victims of rape, murder and assault. The report was damaging to Thailand, which is the country of asylum for those Vietnamese people, particularly when it quoted the UNHCR as the source of the information.

It is well known that Vietnam resorted to propaganda tactics to obtain international support for its cause. This included its propaganda about its people being victimized. Meanwhile, Vietnam remains indifferent to the efforts to prevent a further outflow of Vietnamese refugees from their country, which poses a burden to Vietnam's neighbors, including Thailand itself. Vietnam's attitude can only be interpreted as an intention to aggravate the international situation.

Despite efforts at the United Nations to contain the flow of Vietnamese refugees fleeing their country, the exodus has never ended, but has continued systematically. The Vietnamese Government has paid no attention to the problem. This made it appear as though Vietnam was deliberately exporting its people with the aim of causing problems for others to gain political advantage. While the outflow of the Vietnamese refugees was continuing, Vietnam sent its troops to occupy Kampuchea and defied a UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of its troops from that country.

Who will be responsible for the problem, and how will the UNHCR come up with a long-term solution, since Vietnam has rejected all suggestions? It will be difficult to have negotiations among concerned nations. It will also be difficult to solve the problem through self-defense on the high seas.

We must use our good judgement in listening to the news about those Vietnamese people. As human beings, we have sympathy for those refugees. Yet that is not how the problem should be solved, since the Government of Vietnam itself refused to deal with the problem in the right manner. On the contrary, Vietnam is expelling its own problem and creating a burden for others while resorting to a propaganda campaign to win support from the international community.

NATION ASSESSES KHMER ROUGE COALITION STRATEGY

BK210600 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Issues Headed Toward a Climax"]

[Text] The 'deadline' for the Khmer Rouge (or should we say Democratic Kampuchea?) to give an answer to an ASEAN proposal is this week. The proposal was spearheaded by two Singapore Cabinet ministers who met with the three Khmer factions, intent on fighting and ousting the Vietnamese invaders and occupiers of their country, in the Erawan Hotel late last year and worked out the formula of a 'loose coalition.' This formula was accepted immediately by the Prince Norodom Sihanouk faction and by the Son Sann faction -- but the Khmer Rouge balked and said that they will give a firm answer in two months. At least at that time it was quite understandable, since the Khmer Rouge had to have the approval of the Chinese authorities, without whose help they would not have been able to keep the Vietnamese war machine at bay for all these years.

But since there is more politics involved in the Kampuchean situation than just guerrilla war, we have to take two other factors into consideration. One is that there is a large-scale confrontation between the guerrillas and the forces of Vietnam and Heng Samrin right now across the border from Thailand. The other fact is that China officially announced yesterday that two Chinese were killed and three were injured in clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border recently. According to China the incidents happened on Sunday and last Thursday, but she has taken the leisurely attitude of releasing the news at her own convenience. The timing of the release of the news is important, since Vietnam proposed a truce from Jan 20 to 29 -- and yesterday was Jan 20.

The indications are that the Khmer Rouge will come up with some important statement, of course approved by Beijing, very soon. Sihanouk went to Beijing a couple of weeks ago to see what he could do about the Chinese making a decision which would favour the 'loose coalition' solution to the talks that had been deadlocked for three months. The problems are self-evident, but to summarize them again, the Khmer Rouge under the political name of Democratic Kampuchea is recognized by the United Nations. Even then the name of Khmer Rouge, which under Pol Pot carried out systematic genocide, is anathema in international circles.

But from China's point of view, and from that of most other countries, they are, at present, the only viable guerrilla force that is fighting the Vietnamese occupiers. And China has invested heavily in backing the Khmer Rouge, not to defeat the Vietnamese armed forces but "to bleed" that country. ASEAN's point of view is also quite clear. If a loose coalition is formed between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Sampan, there will be more respect in international circles, so much so assistance -- not only arms but other important supplies like medicines and food -- can be channeled to the Khmer patriotic forces.

But again, China has a very important point. If international aid is given to the new 'loose coalition' to be formed it may be that the forces of Son Sann which get the bulk of it -- and Son Sann's forces have not yet passed the test of baptism in blood. [sentence as published] China will certainly go along with Sihanouk because of his international stature and his unquestioned ability to muster world opinion -- Beijing has already promised to arm 3,000 Sihanoukists with small arms.

We are confident that the Khmer Rouge will come up with an acceptance of the 'loose coalition' formula, but with a certain number of conditions that are predictable. Actually, China spelled them out in New York last July during the international conference on Kampuchea. But with the fighting that goes along across our border, with the Sino-Vietnamese border hotting up, and the expected Khmer Rouge answer, this dry season is likely to prove a nightmare for both the Vietnamese forces and their sponsors.

SITTHI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON VISIT TO BURMA

BK170728 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Interview with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila upon his return from his official visit to Burma on 16 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] The Burmese seemed to be pleased with my visit. I was the first foreign minister and the first foreign guest to call on the Burmese president.

On bilateral issues, we confirmed the issues that were discussed during the last visit I paid, in the company of our prime minister. There are no serious problems between Thailand and Burma. The Burmese officials seemed to understand Thailand's actions -- they harbor no suspicion of our actions. I feel that relations between our two countries have improved steadily in comparison with my two earlier visits to Burma. I made several proposals on exchanges between our countries. I invited the Burmese foreign minister to visit Bangkok, and he accepted. I think his visit will take place soon, by April at the latest. We talked about border problems, border delineation and minority issues. I explained our policy and actions on these issues and they are pleased with it. I also told the Burmese officials that Thailand wants to trade with Burma. If Thailand takes certain actions, which I will recommend to the prime minister, I feel that our trade proposals to Burma have a good chance of being implemented.

General Saiyut had asked me to invite Burmese military leaders to visit Thailand, including the Burmese defense minister, who is concurrently deputy prime minister.

[Question] Did he accept the invitation?

[Answer] He did not decline the invitation. He simply smiled and said he would like to come.

[Question] When?

[Answer] I don't know. It is up to the Thai military to pursue the matter. On narcotics suppression, I told the Burmese officials that Thailand seriously wants to suppress narcotics. We had a meeting on that topic. The day before the meeting I told the Burmese foreign minister about Thailand's opium crop replacement program under the chairmanship of the prime minister. I also told him that Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun will pay a visit to Burma at some future date. The Burmese foreign minister welcomed the visit. On regional issues, I merely gave a briefing on the situation in the region, and on ASEAN's position and actions taken in this regard. The Burmese foreign minister and I talked about regional issue again this morning until noon.

To summarize, the visit has strengthened the already good Thai-Burmese relations. Burmese television gave broad coverage of my visit.

[Question] Did the Burmese comment on the Kampuchea, Vietnamese situations?

[Answer] I did not seek comments from Burmese officials. I merely briefed them on the developments. Burma's position on the issue is already known. Burma has an independent policy. In any event, it supports the UN resolution that was proposed by ASEAN.

Further Remarks

BK170932 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said to newsmen that had he told Burmese officials that the Thai Government closely controls the movement of Burmese minority groups in Thailand. Thailand does not support political activities against the Burmese Government, and does not approve of Burmese people establishing permanent residence on Thai territory or the establishment of schools teaching the languages of Burmese minority groups.

The foreign minister said he and the Burmese officials did not discuss the issue of the communist parties in Thailand and Burma, as both regard the issue as their own domestic affair. The Burmese officials expressed the hope that the volume of trade between the two countries will increase in the future.

The foreign minister said at the end of his interview with newsmen that as the Burmese Government understands the reasons for the attitude of Thailand and the ASEAN countries, it will support the ASEAN countries more actively.

AFP Report

BK161422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Marshal Sitthi, who was in Burma as guest of recently-named Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, said Burmese leaders were "satisfied" with Thailand's dealings with minorities seeking independence from Rangoon from bases in the border area. Marshall Sitthi met Burmese President San Yu and Premier Maung Maung Kha, as well as his Burmese counterpart. Thailand urged stepped-up cooperation in the suppression of narcotics trafficking, and Thai Deputy Premier Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is in charge of narcotics suppression, is to follow up discussions in Rangoon soon, he said.

As a counter-smuggling measure, Thailand proposed the setting up of customs outposts at three points along the border -- Ranong, Mae Sot and Mae Sai, he said. The proposal was acknowledged, but would require further discussion, he added.

But Marshal Sitthi affirmed that regional issues, notably Cambodia, were raised. He said Burmese leaders "listened with satisfaction" to efforts to forge a coalition of Cambodian resistance forces that would link the ousted Khmer Rouge leadership with non-communist groups headed by ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his one-time premier, Son Sann. The Burmese leaders, however, made no comment on the efforts encouraged by the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

HILLTRIBE INSURGENTS SURRENDER TO MILITARY

BK220333 Bangkok POST in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] About 1,500 Mong communists and their families from six villages in Chiang Rai have surrendered to the Third Army Region following secret negotiations, army sources report. The rebels were from the communist-infested villages of Ban Huai Han, Ban Huai Ku, Ban Huai Mueng, Ban Seng Meng, Ban Lao U and Ban Huai Cha Yin on Doi Yao and Doi Pha Mon, the sources said.

They said three Mong civilians were killed and another wounded when communist insurgents who opposed their defection ambushed a large number of Mong on January 8 as they were fleeing Ban Huai Cha Yin towards an army post. They told Lt Col Wirot Thongmit, commander of the 473rd Infantry Battalion, that they had become disenchanted with the CPT and would now cooperate with the government in its anti-insurgency drive and development schemes.

A psychological campaign to win back the loyalty of the hilltribesmen on Doi Yao and Doi Pha Mon was begun last November by elements of the 473rd Infantry Battalion in Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai, under the command of Lt Col Wirot.

Lt Col Wirot said he first met with leaders of the six Mong villages on December 15, after six army officers offered themselves to the hilltribes as hostages to prove there would be no tricks during the talks. Neither side carried arms, and the talks were smooth and amiable, Lt Col Wirot said.

He said the six hilltribe leaders later toured refugee holding centres in Chiang Rai and Phayao and the townships and were taken to a hospital to see the treatment of wounded insurgents. "We told them fighting would bring no good to them or us," the battalion commander said. He said he believed the tactics he employed could be applied successfully elsewhere.

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORT TO INDONESIA -- Thailand recently exported more than 18,000 tons of white sugar to Indonesia, the first shipment since the government lifted its export ban late last year. The amount of white sugar to be exported this year is expected to be high because the supply of sugar in the United States and Europe has been affected by unusual cold this year. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

RICE CONTRACTS WITH MAURITIUS, COMOROS -- Two African countries -- Mauritius and Comoros -- signed contracts for the purchase of 80,000 tons of rice worth 470 million baht. The Comoros order is for 20,000 tons, with delivery schedule set for 10,000 tons next month and the other 10,000 tons in July, according to the Thai commerce minister. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF CONTINUES VISIT

Nguyen Huu Tho Banquet Speech

OW202054 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 20 -- Speaking at a banquet he gave here yesterday in honour of Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf and his party, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho of the S.R.V. Council of State said:

"Greeting you we express our admiration to a gifted nation of a time-honoured, brilliant civilization and of a traditional struggle for independence and freedom. Iraq was the first country in western Asia to do away with monarchy, dealing the first, decisive blow at the Baghdad military alliance set up by imperialism. Iraq was also among the first Arab countries to nationalize imperialist oil corporations to advance toward sovereignty over its own resources. Iraq was where an Arab summit took important decisions against the defeatist Camp David accords, giving a fillip to the struggle of Arab nations against the counter-offensive by U.S. imperialism, Israel and other reactionary forces.

"The people, the state and the Government of the SRV highly value the important achievements made by the Iraqi people in consolidating national independence and in building their country. We also warmly acclaim the active contributions made by the people and the Government of Iraq to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab countries against aggressive, Zionist Israel and U.S. imperialism and to the struggle of the nonaligned countries to consolidate political independence, and for complete economic sovereignty and, eventually, for a new economic order in the world".

On the Southeast Asian situation and the struggle against the U.S. imperialist's policy of arms race and tension, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said emphatically: "The S.R.V., together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is working resolutely for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, because peace and stability are in the interests of all peoples in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole. Having this in mind we welcome all dialogues between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries to settle outstanding problems in relations between the countries in this region.

"We join the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries in firmly defending peace from all schemes and manoeuvres which U.S. imperialism and international reaction may hatch up to exacerbate world tension and step up the arms race as a threat to the nations. We warmly hail the movement for peace and against war which is developing with might and main in Western Europe and right in the United States. We fully support the struggles of their nations for independence and freedom, especially the unflinching struggles of Arab nations in the Middle East and of other countries in southern Africa and Central America".

Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "As members of the Nonaligned Movement let's pledge ourselves to struggle together for the noble objectives of the movement, i.e., to resist imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid, and to work for national independence, democracy, peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. Your visit, in this sense, is an important contribution not only to strengthening the relations between Iraq and Vietnam, but also to the coordination of actions by the nonaligned countries for these noble objectives. The seventh nonaligned summit will be held this year in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, whose people have made big contributions to man's civilization, and who have contributed in a major way to the cause of the Nonaligned Movement. We believe that this meeting will be highly successful".

In conclusion Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said: "Your Vietnam visit is a new, vivid expression of the fine, traditional relations between our two nations. It will strengthen the firm solidarity and mutual support and assistance between our peoples in building a new life.

"Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Council of State, my sincere thanks to the warm support given by the Ba'ath Party, the Revolutionary Command Council, and the people of Iraq to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against U.S. imperialism and in their present effort to build and defend their country".

Ma'ruf Banquet Speech

OW202100 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- Speaking at a banquet here yesterday Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said: "Let me express my gratitude to your hospitality and the warm welcome you have given us. We are very glad to visit your beautiful country which has felt warmly for peace fight till victory...[sentence as received]"

"Watching with great concern and admiration the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the people of Iraq sided with this just struggle right at the beginning. When imperialism was expanding its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the people and the leadership of Iraq adopted a clear-cut, consistent attitude: to support the Vietnamese in all fields till victory. The Republic of Iraq has been uniting with the wise leadership of the SRV in socialist construction and in building a happy, peaceful life which they have acquired at the cost of much blood. We firmly believe that the Vietnamese people, who unite around the militant leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who have written a revolutionary epic poem full of hardships and sacrifices, and who have set an example to other nations struggling for their right to life, are entirely capable of continuing their present struggle for national construction and progress".

Concerning the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf said that "Iraq has been drawn into this war and is forced to defend its territory, waters, security, independence and territorial integrity", and that "other than these rights Iraq demands nothing else".

Referring to the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab nations he said: "Our people are suffering from an aggression by Zionism, not only because of its occupation of our territories, but also because of its intention to wipe out the Palestinian people after having ignored their rights. The aggressive action taken by Zionism against our nuclear centre, its attacks on southern Lebanon, and its annexation of the Golan Heights are concrete evidence of its aggressive, expansionist designs, with the connivance of the United States, on peace and security... It is necessary to check these moves and struggles against them".

In connection with the Nonaligned Movement, the Iraqi vice-president said: "Iraq will host the seventh nonaligned summit, which, we believe, will be a remarkable meeting in the history of the movement. The leadership and the people of Iraq will do their best to contribute to this meeting. I am convinced that you can understand Iraq in this effort because it is one of the countries loyal to the Nonaligned Movement.

"All of us must exert ourselves to struggle in every possible way for independence and freedom and for the wish of all nations to live a good life. The birth of the Nonaligned Movement reflected the aspirations of the nations struggling for liberation. The summit to be held in Baghdad will affirm the cooperation of people who are loyal to the principles of the movement".

Talks With Pham Van Dong

OW202120 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 20 -- Talks were held here this afternoon between Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-din Ma'ruf of the Republic of Iraq now on an official visit to Vietnam.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister for Foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Xuan Truc, department head at the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Chi Quang, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's First Department for West Asian and African Affairs.

On the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali al'Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade; Natiq 'Abd al-Hamid al-Wadi, ambassador to Vietnam; ambassador Nabil Najm as-Safir, chief of the protocol of the foreign ministry; Dr Mohammad Sadiq al'Mahdi, advisor in the Economic Relations Commission of the Council of Ministers; Faruq Dawud Salman, general director of the Foreign Economic Relations of the Trade Ministry; Mohammad Bahjat 'Izzat, assistant general director of the Second International Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Mohammad 'ali Mohammad Salih, director of the vice president's office.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

INA Account of Talks

JN201542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jan (INA) -- Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met here today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. During the meeting Ma'ruf expressed Iraq's desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam in all fields. Pointing out that Iraq has taken all the necessary measures to hold the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad at its scheduled date. He explained that the ruling clique in Iran is carrying out the imperialist scheme in the Arab Gulf and referred to the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist enemy and to Iran's insistence on prolonging the war.

Pham Van Dong reiterated his country's support for Iraq in its efforts to render the nonaligned summit conference a success.

The two sides exchanged views in international issues particularly the issues which promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and between the Ba'th Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister, Nabil Najm, head of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and Natiq al-Wadi, Iraqi ambassador in Hanoi. On the Vietnamese side the meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, trade, education and higher and vocational education and other officials.

Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met with Le Khac, Vietnamese minister of foreign trade. The two sides reviewed the progress achieved in bilateral trade and economic relations and exchanged viewpoints on how to expand and diversity trade exchange and strengthen economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam. It was agreed to convene the next session of the Iraqi-Vietnamese Joint Committee on Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Hanoi this year.

Hasan 'Ali also met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, with whom he reviewed the situation in the region and the consistent Zionist threats against the Arab nation. Hasan 'Ali explained the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, which is aimed at obstructing Iraq's development program. He also explained Iran's greed in the Arab Gulf. Hasan 'Ali stressed that Iraq is carrying out its development programs in accordance with the plans set for them, despite the war Iraq is waging against the Iranian enemy. He added that Iraq was forced to enter the war to defend itself, its land and waters.

The two sides also discussed bilateral cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly the question of coordination between them for preparing for the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad. The Vietnamese minister stressed the importance of the convocation of this summit in Baghdad and reiterated his country's support for Iraq for hosting this conference.

INA Report on Official Talks

JN201245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jan (INA) -- The official talks between Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, began here today. The INA correspondent said that the two sides discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. They also stressed the importance of the policy of nonalignment as well as the importance of bolstering the Nonaligned Movement's role in international policy. The two sides also discussed several international issues of mutual interest.

Ma'ruf reviewed the dimensions of the Zionist aggression against Iraq, which is aimed against its independence and the accomplishments of the Iraqi people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Regarding the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Ma'ruf said that the Iranian regime's aggressive intentions have been exposed through this regime's cooperation with the Zionist enemy in the field of armament and coordination against Iraq and the rest of the Arab Gulf states. He indicated that the alleged balance between Iraq and Iran is unrealistic and unacceptable to Iraq.

The Iraqi vice president stressed that Iraq does not want war and has no ambitions in Iran, pointing out that Iraq has responded positively to all the efforts exerted by the nonaligned states, the Islamic Conference Organization and the UN secretary general's representative to solve the conflict between the two countries in a peaceful way that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights. He also pointed out Iran's insistence on continuing the war and its interference in the Arab Gulf states' internal affairs. He said that Iran's aggressive policy against Iraq and the Arab Gulf states has given the imperialist states justification for their military presence in this region under the pretext of protecting their interests.

He also talked about the Zionist enemy's savage acts against our Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation, indicating that by such acts the enemy aims at eliminating a people demanding their legitimate rights and the establishment of a state on their own land. He said Zionism poses a grave danger to the region's peoples and world peace.

Ma'ruf stressed that Iraq's firm belief in the Nonaligned Movement is a prominent and basic pillar of its foreign policy. He emphasized Iraq's great desire to enhance the liberation and progressive trend of this movement, which opposes all forms of aggression and racial discrimination. He pointed out the aid extended by Iraq to some of the movement's states for the sake of bolstering their independence and overcoming their difficulties, in addition to its aid to the peoples struggling for their independence and freedom.

At the beginning of the talks, Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and expressed his pride in the Iraqi leadership, party and people. He reiterated his country's condemnation of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the enemy's policy, which opposes the world liberation movement and which is carried out with the support of U.S. imperialism. He also stressed the importance of bolstering the Nonaligned Movement's role by confronting the dangers threatening its independence and world security.

The two sides stressed their desire to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields. The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister; Nabil Najm as-Safir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Natiq al-Wadi, Iraq's ambassador in Hanoi; and several specialists in economic and trade affairs. They were attended on the Vietnamese side by Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, minister of Foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; and several other officials.

Departure From Hanoi

OW210741 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 21 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City this morning. Bidding farewell to the distinguished guests were Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho; Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; and others.

Iraqi Ambassador Natiq 'Abd al-Hami' al-Wadi and members of his staff were present. After the presentation of flowers by Hanoi Young Pioneers, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho and other Vietnamese state leaders warmly hugged the Iraqi guests and accompanied them to their limousines. Saying good-bye to the hosts, the Iraqi vice-president expressed his satisfaction at the splendid success of his visit and thanked the state and the people of Vietnam for their hospitality.

In their trip to Ho Chi Minh City the distinguished Iraqi guests are accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac; Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son; and Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Ho Chi Minh City Activities

OW211816 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan. 21 -- Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and his party began their visit to Ho Chi Minh City today. They were welcomed on their arrival at Tan Son Nhat airport by Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the People's Committee; Pham Van Ba, vice-president of the Fatherland Front Committee; and other officials in charge of various municipal offices and mass organizations.

This afternoon the distinguished guests visited an export goods show. Tonight they were cordially received by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the People's Committee. Also present on this occasion were Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son, Le Quang Chanh, and Pham Van Ba.

On behalf of the city's population, Mai Chi Tho warmly welcomed the Iraqi delegation, saying that it was encouraging the Vietnamese people, particularly the population of Ho Chi Minh City, in their efforts to heal the wounds of war and build a unified, independent, prosperous and happy country. He praised the Iraqi people's big achievements in consolidating national independence and regaining sovereignty over their resources. He also voiced support for the staunch struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab nations against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

He also hailed the role of the Republic of Iraq in the world and in the Non-Aligned Movement and wished for the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq.

In reply Vice-President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf acclaimed the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and reunification and wished them new, brilliant success in building a prosperous and happy country. Mai Chi Tho gave a banquet afterwards in honour of the Iraqi guests.

HANOI: WISHES OF CHINESE RESIDENTS UNDERSTOOD

OW212230 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Newsletter: "The Vietnamese Party and People Understand the Wishes of Chinese Residents"]

[Text] This reporter recently visited (Thuong Xuan) county of Thanh Hoa Province in central Vietnam. (Thuong Xuan) county has good land and beautiful scenery. It was a base for national heroes (Nu Ly) and (Nguyen Kièn) in the resistance against the aggressive troops of the Ming Dynasty. The county has a population of about 130,000 people including Chinese and (Mon) nationalities. The people of various nationalities have been living in harmony. They love each other and share joys and hardships in building a new life.

(Hoang Bo Lam), a longtime Chinese resident in (Thuong Xuan) township told this reporter: In 1954 my whole family moved from Thanh Hoa city to (Thuong Xuan). At that time (Thuong Xuan) was sparsely populated. The family of (Nguyen Dong), who is of (Kim) nationality, moved to (Thuong Xuan) together with his family. The two families have been living in harmony like brothers. During the years of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the two families sent five sons to join the army. The three sons of (Nguyen) heroically sacrificed themselves in the war. (Hoang Bo Lam's) eldest brother also died in the battle liberating Saigon in 1975. (Hoang Bo Lam) returned home to engage in agricultural production following demobilization. He is now the chairman of the (Machi) agricultural cooperative.

At the office of the (Machi) agricultural cooperative he gladly acquainted this reporter with the production situation of the cooperative. He said: Increasing production is a serious challenge to us. We have fought against natural disasters and pests. Sometimes we must mobilize all cadres and members of the cooperative to work in the field to fight against insects and strengthen field management for rice crops. The average per-hectare yield of rice of our cooperative has reached 2.8 tons. Although this is not a high record, it has been achieved with hard efforts.

This reporter asked him about his family situation. He excitedly said: I got married in 1977. Now I have two children. In the past several years, especially in 1978 and 1979, the Beijing reactionary authorities tried in every possible way to drive a wedge between the Vietnamese and Chinese residents. They dished up the so-called refugees incident and slandered Vietnam for discriminating against the Chinese people. They instigated a number of Chinese residents to go to China. However, the Chinese residents in (Thuong Xuan) discerned the Beijing authorities' sinister intention and not a single Chinese resident here was taken in. We are determined to stay in Vietnam to build socialism together with the Vietnamese people. We Chinese residents lived together with the Vietnamese people in the past and will continue to live together with the Vietnamese people now and in the future. We understand most clearly that the Vietnamese party and people understand our wishes.

In bidding farewell to him, this reporter realized that (Joang) looked just like his brothers whose pictures were hung on the wall. (Hoang Bo Lam) is taking the road taken by his brothers and the Vietnamese people in past decades. He is full of confidence in greeting a brilliant future.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETINGS MARKS LPLA ANNIVERSARY

BK201714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Text" of greetings message from Defense Minister Senior Gen Van Tien Dung to LPDR Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon on the 33d anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 January 1982. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA], Vientiane.

Esteemed comrade minister: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the LPLA, in the name of the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese people's armed forces and in my own name, may I address to you, comrade minister, and through you, to all the cadres and combatants of the fraternal LPLA, my greetings of militant solidarity and my most cordial congratulations.

The LPLA was founded and tempered in a staunch, protracted and indomitable struggle for the cause of national liberation of the heroic Lao people of various nationalities. Passing through many stages of the revolution replete with sacrifices and hardships, the LPLA, together with the entire people, defeated the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, thus ushering in an extremely glorious new era, that of definitive reunification, independence and freedom for Laos.

In the 6 years since the historic victory of 2 December 1975, under the glorious banner of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people and their liberation armed forces have courageously overcome many new difficulties and trials and repeatedly smashed all the schemes of annexation and the perfidious acts of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and lackey reactionary forces, thus firmly defending and developing the gains of their revolution.

Today, the LPLA is a revolutionary army with an increasing fighting strength. It always upholds the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity and has proven itself to be a reliable buttress of the Lao people in the cause of defending the LPDR, an impregnable bastion of the world socialist community.

We greatly rejoice at and admire the great, comprehensive and steady successes of the Lao people and their liberation army in the construction and defense of the LPDR. These successes also are great contributions to the strengthening of the traditional militant alliance between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Vietnamese people and armed forces are extremely proud of having a close brother and extremely loyal comrade in arms like the Lao people and their liberation army.

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the previous support and assistance permeated with proletarian internationalism which the Lao people and their liberation army have given to the Vietnamese people over the past few decades and in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland in the present new stage of the revolution.

Under the leadership of the glorious VCP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces will always to their best to promote the great friendship, the relations of militant Solidarity and the all-round cooperation between our two countries so that they may become ever stronger and develop ever more successfully.

Now as in the past, we will, together with the Lao people and their liberation army, unite in the military alliance and closely cooperate with the fraternal Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army in the struggle against our common enemies for the victory of the construction and defense of each people's socialist homeland, and for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the defense of world peace.

May I wish the fraternal Lao people and their liberation army many more achievements in the new stage of their revolution. May I address to you, Comrade minister, my cordial and respectful regards.

[Signed] Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense.

NHAN DAN PRAISES VIETNAM-INDIA FRIENDSHIP

OW070835 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 -- "The time-honoured friendship between Vietnam and India, fostered by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru since the 20's of this century has become more and more profound and stable", says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The paper says: "The struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence has brought the two nations closer together. During the past three decades or so the Indian people and government have always supported the Vietnamese people's just struggle. For our part, we have persistently supported the Indian people's glorious struggle to regain and defend their independence, freedom and build a prosperous country. We have also favoured India's important initiatives in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in South Asia and the rest of the world.

"In the last 10 years the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and India has made new progress. The visit to India by Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong further promoted this friendship, which is based on identical views on important international problems, on the strengthening of cooperation in all domains -- political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical -- and on joint efforts for the independence and freedom of nations and for world peace and security".

"At present", NHAN DAN continues, "the U.S. imperialists, in close collusion with the Chinese expansionists, are accelerating the arms race, straining the situation in many parts of the world, including South and Southeast Asia. This has made the Indian Government and people maintain their high vigilance and determined to defend their independence and freedom.

"With its correct and consistent foreign policy and brilliant achievements in national construction, India's international prestige has grown significantly, thus contributing to the common struggle against imperialism's war policy, for peace, national independence, freedom and social progress. As an important factor of peace and stability in South Asia and of peace in the world, India is promoting its active role in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the settlement of international issues. The Indian Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has promptly recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is a clear-sighted and courageous action, and a precious support for the Kampuchean people, and the Indochinese peoples in general. The deep concern and wholehearted support given by the Indian Government and people to the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples' present struggle for national construction and defence, as well as to the common struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples for regional peace and stability constitute a great encouragement to us".

NHAN DAN thanks the Indian Government and people for their warm sentiments and support, and stresses in conclusion: "We affirm once again our resolute support for India's foreign policy of peace and non-alignment. We wish the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of Vietnam and India further development".

MESSAGE TO UN SUPPORTS ANTIAPARTHEID STRUGGLE

OW101628 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 10 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to the U.N. secretary general and the president of the ad hoc Committee Against Apartheid on the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress.

The message reads: "Over the past 70 years, the South African people under the leadership of the A.N.C. have valiantly and persistently struggled against apartheid, for national independence and freedom. Apartheid is the worst crime against mankind. It can exist only with the support and connivance of imperialism and international reaction. The U.S. administration has declared its opposition to international terrorism while encouraging the South African apartheid authorities to brutally suppress A.N.C. fighters, to continue their occupation of Namibia, to continuously increase their armed provocations and attacks against Angola and other frontline countries, thus creating an extremely tense situation in southern Africa.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the criminal apartheid of the South African authorities, and support the U.N. resolutions on condemning and taking sanctions against South Africa. We demand that the United States and international reaction stop backing that apartheid regime.

"We firmly believe that the South African people's struggle under the leadership of the A.N.C. will win complete victory".

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

OW211818 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 21 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warmest greetings to Adil Carcani on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

He wishes the friendship and cooperation between the two countries further consolidation and development.

DPRK DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

OW011225 Hanoi Domestic Services in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] A message from Senior Gen O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, to Senior Gen Van Tien Dung on the occasion of the VPA founding anniversary, reads:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, I wish to convey my greetings to you and to all VPA cadres and combatants. On the same occasion I wish you, comrade, many achievements in discharging your task.

JANA REPORTS TRUONG CHINH NOTE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD242026 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The revolution's leader has received a letter from President Truong Chinh of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemning the imperialist conspiracies against people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

He said, "We are greatly proud of the Libyan Arab people's stands and are following with concern the terrorist campaigns being launched against it. These campaigns are a direct threat to its freedom and security. He added, "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam affirms its solidarity with and unreserved stand by the struggle of the Libyan Arab people and leader of the revolution. We also denounce the unbridled pressure being applied by the American administration against Jamahiriya." President Truong Chinh stressed the determination of his country to consolidate and develop relations of cooperation between Jamahiriya and Vietnam and the necessity of joint work to realize mutual benefits for the two friendly peoples.

AUSTRALIASTREET DISCUSSES POLICY ON AID TO POLAND

BK211227 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpt] This is "Australian Insight," and I am (Judith Hinckey). The Australian Government has announced that it will continue to defer making a decision on the recent request from the Government of Poland for further economic assistance. This announcement comes at a time when the Reagan administration in the United States is declaring that American economic sanctions against Poland over the introduction of martial law are having some effects. From Canberra, (Bill Nicholl) reports:

[Begin recording] The present Australian Government has long been a strong supporter of the general thrust of United States foreign policy and a particularly strong supporter of the foreign policy followed by the administration of America's President Reagan, who has just completed his first year as the American leader.

In March last year, Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Street told the Australian Parliament that he was impressed by the extent to which the philosophical perspectives and the international analyses of the Reagan administration coincided with the view of Australia's Government. No where has this been more apparent than in the way the Australian Government acted in support of American sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union when Soviet troops were sent into Afghanistan. Australia introduced its own sanctions against Moscow. These included the suspension of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges, and support for the American grain embargo on the Soviet Union whereby existing grain contracts would be honored but no new ones would be written by Australia to take up the (?slack) caused by the American embargo.

When the Polish leader Gen Jaruzelski imposed martial law in his country and the Reagan administration called for economic sanctions to be imposed by the West, this time against Poland itself, the Australian Government supported the move. It had already publicly endorsed moves in Poland by the trade union organization, Solidarity, to go on strike in demand of improved conditions in the country. We backed this rhetoric by guaranteeing borrowings to Poland through Australian banks worth up to A\$40 million to help prop up the Polish economy at a time when it was being placed under considerable strain. In November last year, Mr Street made an official visit to Poland and he was asked if Australia would extend its trade credits to Poland by a further A\$110 million. Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, however, Australia has deferred any decision on this request, and Mr Street has just confirmed that Australia intends to continue deferring the matter while martial law remains in force. He informed both the Soviet and Polish ambassadors to Australia of this after a meeting of the Australian Government to decide its future position on the question. The Soviet Embassy in Canberra has declined to comment on the meeting, and Radio Australia has so far been unable to speak to the Polish ambassador here to gain his reaction. After his meeting with the ambassadors, Mr Street issued a statement calling for the lifting of martial law in Poland, the release of detainees there and an early return to the circumstances in which he said the people of Poland could be left free to find their own solution to their internal economic and political difficulties on the basis of consensus and conciliation. Mr Street is speaking to Canberra journalist (Simon Nash). [end recording]

[Begin recording] [(Nash)] Mr Street, sir, with regard to the Polish situation, I wonder what your feelings are about (?things) as they stand now?

[Street] The government decided that it must be made clear to both Poland and the Soviet Union that if they continue with martial law -- with this repression -- that will involve costs both to Poland and the Soviet Union. So we've called for the lifting of martial law and the release of detainees, and the return to the process of reform in Poland.

In the present circumstances, we've deferred any consideration of further Polish requests for economic support -- and those requests have been made, as you know; and, in relation to pre-existing credits for the purchase of wool and hides, we've warned the Polish regime that any extension of that would depend on prompt payment of outstanding debts as they (?became) due. Now, in relations to the Soviet Union, because of its complicity and pressure in the Polish situation, that has reinforced the government's view that measures we have had against the Soviet Union ever since the invasion of Afghanistan should be maintained.

[Nash] There has been considerable disquiet expressed, particularly by the West European nations, that the withholding of financial assistance from the Polish Government at this time isn't really going to go much further toward solving the conflict there, as it seems to be putting the Polish people themselves at greater risk, they argue.

[Street] The Polish people have been under repression; of course, under repression by their own military regime. And it must be made clear to that regime that they and their country will suffer if they continue with it. If they lift that martial law, if their actions (?match) their rhetoric, then of course we'll be prepared to look at it again.

[Nash] But surely the dilemma here is that it's the Polish people who will suffer inevitably from this sort of decision by the Australian Government.

[Street] Well, the Polish people are suffering as a direct decision of their government to stifle the process of reform which the Polish people engaged in and to put them under martial law, and we must make it clear to this regime that will involve unacceptable costs.

[Nash] But we're doing it even at the cost of increasing the short-term suffering of the Polish people?

[Street] Well, you got to take that into account with the government's decision also that it will impede in any way the transfer of humanitarian aid to the Polish people as distinct from the Polish regime. [sentence as heard]

[Nash] You've called in both the Russian and the Polish ambassadors? I think this is the third time you've seen the Polish ambassador now. Are you confident that the advice he's giving you is the reflection of the true situation in Poland?

[Street] I think the important message to get across is that unless martial law is lifted, that will impose costs on the regime; I've said that before. Now, the Polish ambassador said to me previously that the present regime hoped to lift martial law as soon as possible and that the process of reform which had [words indistinct] of martial law being imposed, would not be stopped. What I'm saying is that we want some positive proof from the regime that what we've been told is correct. In other words, their actions (?should match) their words.

[Nash] But he also told you just before Christmas, for instance, there were no political detainees in Poland. That obviously isn't the case, is it?

[Street] No, he didn't say that. He said that there were some; he wasn't much specific about numbers -- some thousands -- of political detainees.

[Nash] Do you think Australia can really make an impression in this regard?

[Street] I think the West as a whole could exert a very considerable influence, and we have a responsibility to add our voice to that. [end recording]

END OF

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